

PatrickHeatherConsultancy

European & Global Hub Markets:

What does the future hold for hubs in
the spot-priced gas market?

Gas and LNG Supply Contracts Forum

Berlin, 21st June, 2018

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Patrick Heather, PHCL, Lulworth, Longfield Road, Twyford, READING RG10 9AT

Tel: +44 118 934 5039 Mobile: +44 777 194 6334 Email: phcl@outlook.com

Patrick Heather

- In the commodity markets since 1981:
 - as broker, trader, manager
- Most of career in energy markets:
 - oil, oil products, gas and power
- Joined PowerGen in 1996: established gas trading capabilities
 - On several industry committees: inc. NBP'97 & standardised spark spd
 - Established Within-Day market by trading on-the-day flat gas at the NBP, the first ever such deal
 - Established Other trading firsts: IPE gas futures, 10yr flat gas NBP trade, standardised spark spread, NBP financial swap and others
 - In 2000, set-up PowerGen's electricity trading desk
- In 2002, recruited to BG Group as Trading Manager
 - Set-up their trading capability from scratch
 - Introduced the concept of 'portfolio optimisation' to a company that had been very much focused on operational issues

Patrick Heather

- Since 2004, Patrick has been an independent consultant
 - Advising and giving presentations to many organisations:
 - from the European Commission, regulators and governments, to the APX and ICE futures exchanges, to financial institutions and to various producer, mid-stream and end user companies
 - in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Britain, China, Estonia, France, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Turkey
 - Acting as Expert/Expert Witness:
 - Enron, Austrian utility, UK investment bank, Gas Supplier (SEE), Gas Marketer (NWE), Gas Marketer (SWE), Gas Supplier (NWE)
 - Lecturing at various seminars/universities/schools:
 - Florence School of Regulation, Warwick University, Bocconi School of Management, University of Tartu, Eurasia Energy Summer School
- Nov 06-Dec 09: Commercial Advisor to South Hook Gas
- Since 05: Senior Fellow of the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Patrick Heather Consultancy Limited

- An Energy Markets consultancy, specialising in the European utility sector, covering gas, electricity, emissions and coal and, in the energy forwards and futures markets.
- Advising on trading, risk-management and portfolio optimisation issues but also on providing marketing and business advice.
- Giving presentations on the utility/traded markets and related topics.
- Providing practical knowledge and experience in trading, managing trading operations, setting up trading desks, contract negotiation and Client representation.
- Providing Expert Opinion in gas contract litigation and other energy trading related cases.
- Contact details:
 - **Telephone:** +44 (0)118 934 5039
 - **Mobile:** +44 (0)777 194 6334
 - **Email:** phcl@outlook.com

Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

Patrick Heather is a Senior Research Fellow at the OIES, focusing on the gas markets, in Britain, Continental Europe and Asia.

His published works are available on the Institute's website or by using the DOI links:

"The Evolution and Functioning of the Traded Gas Market in Britain"
<https://doi.org/10.26889/9781907555152>

"Lessons from the February 2012 European gas 'crisis'"
<https://www.oxfordenergy.org/publications/lessons-from-the-february-2012-european-gas-crisis-2/>

"Continental European Gas Hubs: are they fit for purpose?"
<https://doi.org/10.26889/9781907555510>

"The evolution of European traded gas hubs"
<https://doi.org/10.26889/9781784670467>

"European traded gas hubs: an updated analysis on liquidity, maturity and barriers to market integration"
<https://doi.org/10.26889/ei13.201705>

"The SPIMEX Gas Exchange: Russian Gas Trading Possibilities"
<https://doi.org/10.26889/9781784671013>

Contact details: Email: patrick.heather@oxfordenergy.org



December 2015

The evolution of European traded gas hubs

OIES PAPER: NG 104

Patrick Heather



May 2017

European traded gas hubs: an updated analysis on liquidity, maturity and barriers to market integration

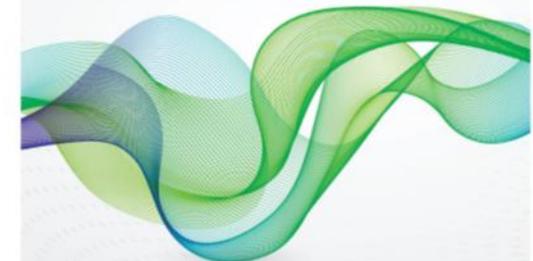
Energy Insight: 13

Patrick Heather and Beatrice Petrovich



January 2018

The SPIMEX Gas Exchange: Russian Gas Trading Possibilities



OIES PAPER: NG 126

James Henderson, Tatiana Mitrova, Patrick Heather, Ekaterina Orlova & Zlata Sergeeva

Outline

What makes a successful traded gas hub

- The Path to Maturity
- How traded gas hubs help the gas markets evolve
- Which are the successful gas hubs globally?

European gas hubs in 2017

- The 5 Key Elements
- The 3 Main Indicators

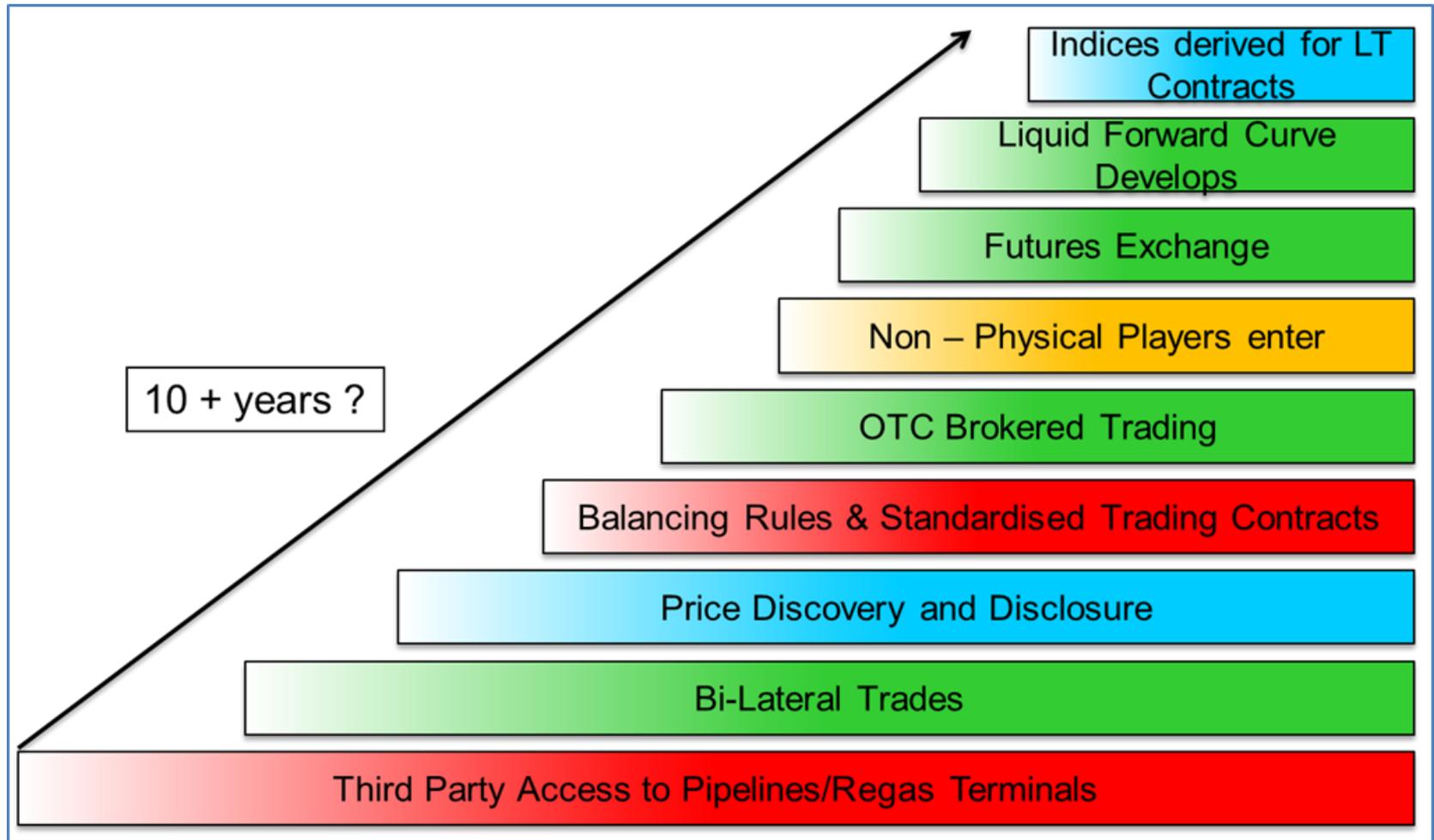
Summary and Conclusion

- The future of hubs in a spot-priced gas market

What makes a successful traded gas hub

The path to maturity

What constitutes a 'good' hub?



Source: Heather (2015)

The 'Path to Maturity' starts with Third Party Access and, over a period of time, develops to provide first OTC then financial products, ending with Indices used as reference prices in physical contracts

3 Main Indicators

There are 3 main indicators that reveal the **level of liberalisation and market development** of traded gas hubs

The 3 main indicators are:

The **political will** to create the necessary framework

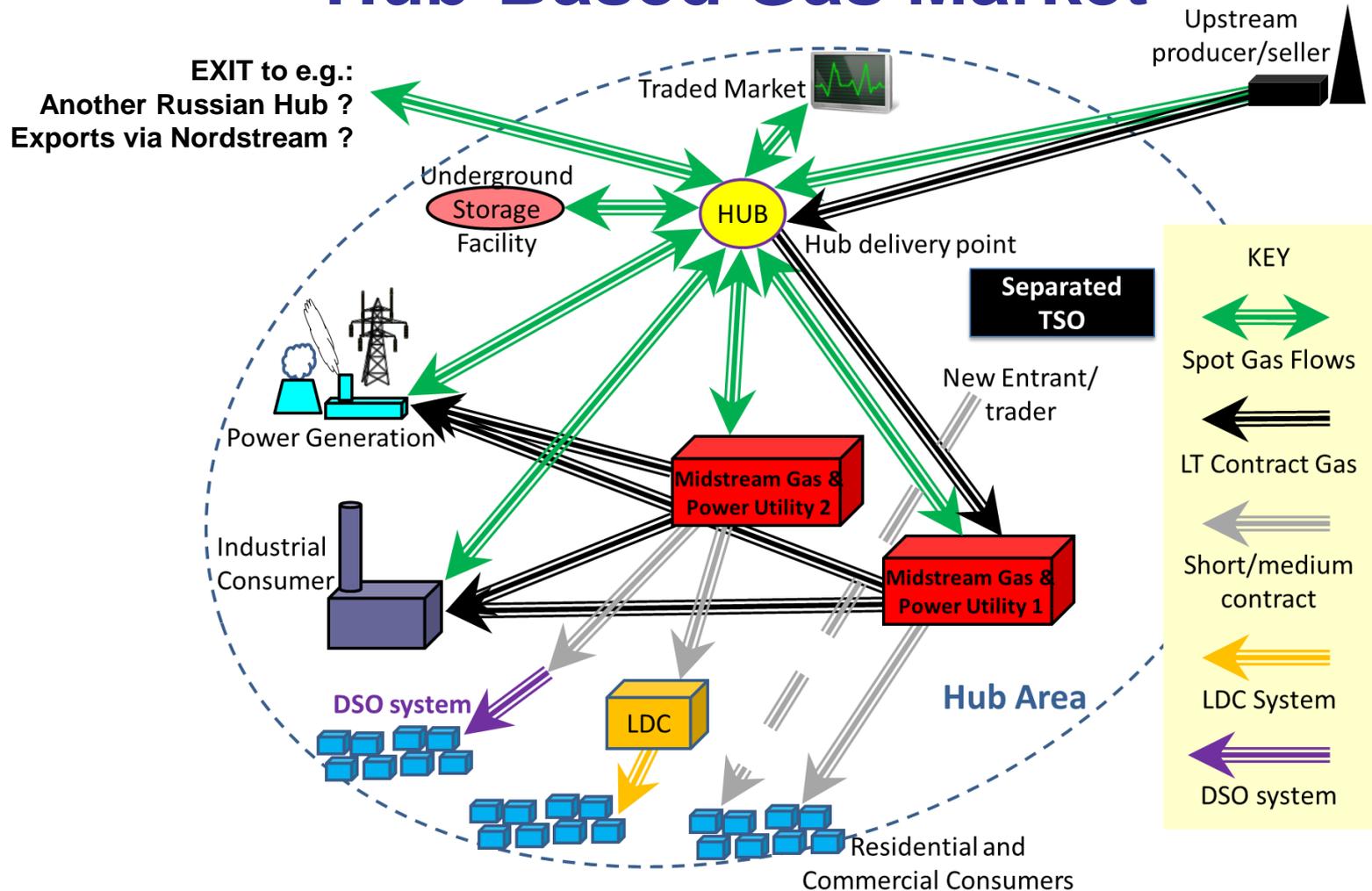
The **cultural attitudes** to trading and change

Which in turn then dictate the level of **commercial acceptance** in order to allow the market to organically grow

These 3 main indicators are the basis of creating successful traded gas markets out of the 'old world' monopolistic era

These metrics are somewhat subjective but are essential to allowing a traded gas market to develop; however, they do not in themselves guarantee that a market will succeed and become mature

Hub-Based Gas Market



THE 'NEW WORLD' HUB-BASED GAS MARKET: all producers bring their gas supplies to the hub market, usually the gas grid situated in the demand area; all buyers make their purchases from the hub, including exports (whether national or international) from the hub to another; re-trading takes place

Mature Traded Hubs

- ‘Mature’ traded hubs **have**:
 - Good **liquidity**, good **volumes**, often high **volatility**
 - Often a **benchmark**
 - Are a true market place, **reflective of supply/demand**
 - Not just a physical transfer point but also attracting ‘**speculative**’ trading
- ‘Mature’ traded gas hubs **are**:
 - **Henry Hub**: the first traded gas hub and **the** North American benchmark
 - **NBP**: the first traded gas hub in Europe and **the** British and NWE Sterling benchmark
 - **TTF**: has developed to be the Continental Leader and **the** European Euro benchmark

The change in gas price formation that has necessitated a robust and reliable marker price to be able to risk manage gas portfolios

What makes a successful traded gas hub

How traded gas hubs help the gas markets to evolve

Mature OTC gas markets: their function

- Open and Transparent markets:
 - Foster trading, competition and, ultimately, the ‘best’ or ‘right’ price at any given time
 - Attract many participants of different types who bring liquidity
- Liquid markets allow for the ability to:
 - Physically adjust portfolio volumes over time
 - Financially risk manage gas portfolios
- Mature gas markets can help provide:
 - Security of supply and security of demand
 - Providing a market place for the buying and selling of, usually, marginal quantities of physical gas

Most of all, mature, open, transparent and liquid markets provide secure Risk Management tools

Gas exchanges: their role and function

- **Price Discovery & Transparency**
 - The ability to know the price of gas now and in the future (up to twelve years ahead on Nymex Henry Hub, six years on ICE NBP and five years for ICE-Endex TTF)
 - Publicly and easily accessible
- **Supply/Pricing flexibility**
 - The ability to separate price function from supply function
- **Physical balancing**
 - Providing a market place for the buying and selling of, usually, marginal quantities of physical gas
- **Risk Management**
 - Providing a facility for managing price risk through a **secure and regulated market** – hedging and trading

Exchanges are complementary to the OTC markets and assist in the development of traded gas hubs in a secure, regulated environment

What makes a successful traded gas hub

Which are the successful hubs globally?

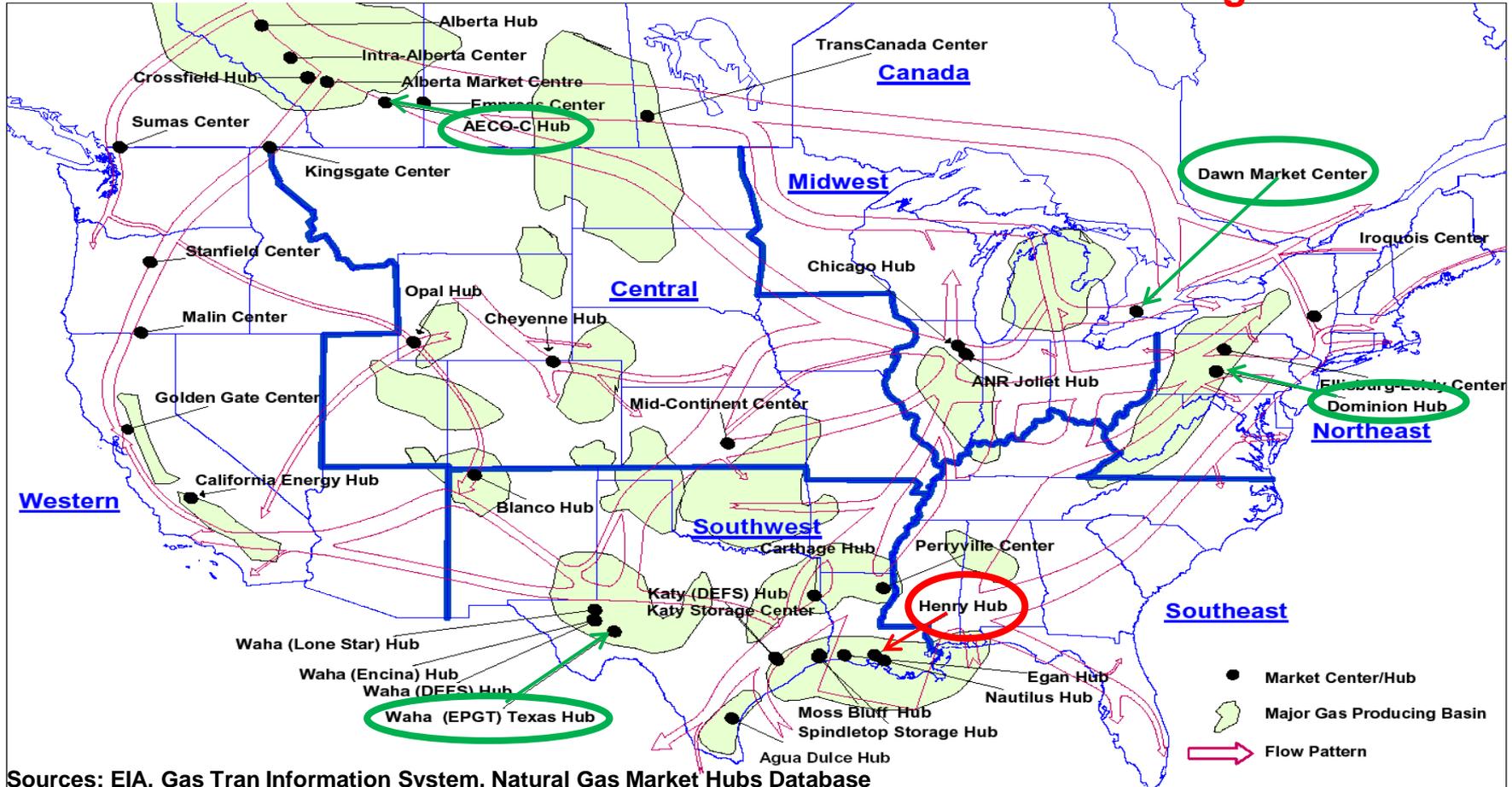
North American gas regions, markets and hubs

Seven regions serve 33 Market Centers/Hubs

Traders 'wheel' gas shipments from hub to hub

Henry Hub in Louisiana is the Benchmark Hub

NYMEX HH futures contract: the most traded gas contract in the world (and 3rd largest commodity)



Sources: EIA, Gas Tran Information System, Natural Gas Market Hubs Database

US was the first market to liberalise but it has a 'complicated' structure

N. American gas is being market priced

Market pricing clearly dominates the North American market:

- Fully liquid trading markets in the USA and Canada
- Wholesale price in Mexico being referenced to prices in the USA

North America has almost total market pricing; a very small amount (<1%) of No Price in Mexico for gas used in refinery process and enhanced oil recovery

European gas is being market priced

Europe as a whole is now **72%** market priced,
25% oil indexation and 3% regulated

- Britain essentially has **100%** market pricing

Britain has had market pricing for many years; price formation on the Continent is changing, at a different pace North-West vs. South-East

- Continental Europe is now **c.67%** market priced
- Continental Europe is still c.29% oil indexation
[plus 4% regulated pricing]
- Increasing volume of spot priced gas
- Eastern and Southern Europe resisting change

How long the transition to fully liberalised, commercial, hub-priced gas markets will take to complete is uncertain: it will take time and it will be costly but competition will mean that gas-to-gas pricing will ultimately prevail

Potential Asian gas markets and hubs

Chinese contenders, by virtue of serving the largest demand area in the region, do have potential but there are many issues to resolve to enable free competitive wholesale trading in gas



Singapore currently seems best suited as regional natural gas trading hub: unbundled gas and power infrastructure; wholesale gas pricing; open access SLNG terminal; well placed geographically to serve all Asia-Pacific

Asia/A-P gas predominantly oil priced

Traded gas markets in this region are in their infancy:

- Uncertain which market/s might develop as a credible benchmark on which to price contracts
- Multiple pricing areas might develop:
 - China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore
- A number of gas indices now being reported

Current JCC based indexation is no longer appropriate; buyers would prefer market pricing but, due to dominance of LNG as source of supply with little or no pipeline alternatives, it is not clear how the transition will take place

JKM is gaining in popularity

Jan-May 2018 JKM cleared derivatives almost 12 million mt, close to five-fold year-on-year growth

/Lots
25000

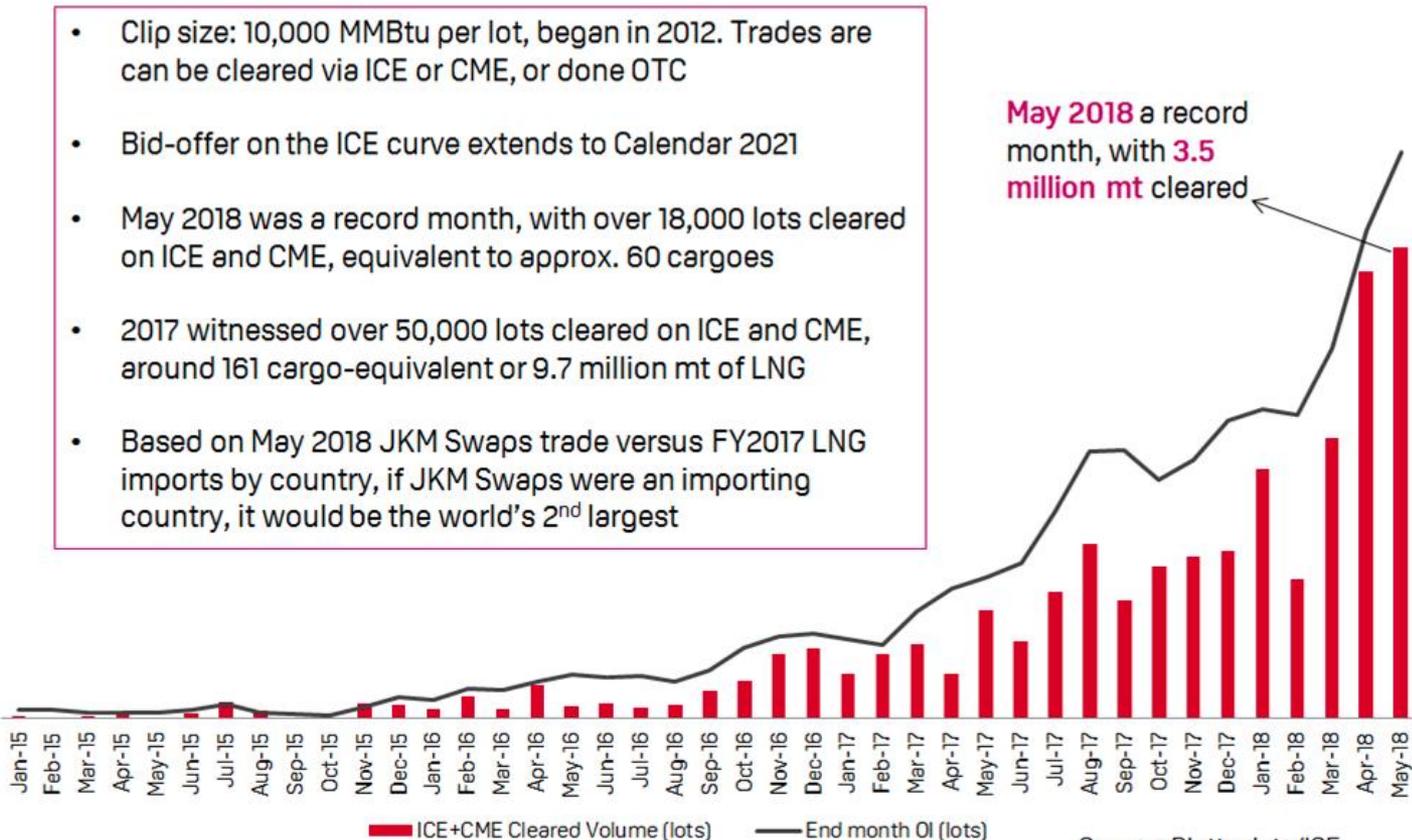
20000

15000

10000

5000

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S&P Global
Platts

Source: Platts data/ICE
data/CME data

Source: Platts (from Platts, ICE and CME data)

With 40-45 market participants, JKM trades have seen exponential growth: 2016 12,717 lots; 2017 50,236 lots; Jan-May 2018 over 60,000 lots

Global gas market churn rates

Probably the **most important factor** in determining a gas hub's commercial success. Churn rates are an excellent measure of a hub's real liquidity and success and are a parameter used in most commodity and also financial markets

Commodity markets are deemed to have reached **maturity** when the churn is in **excess of 10 times**

Financial players will usually only trade in markets with a **churn in excess of 12**

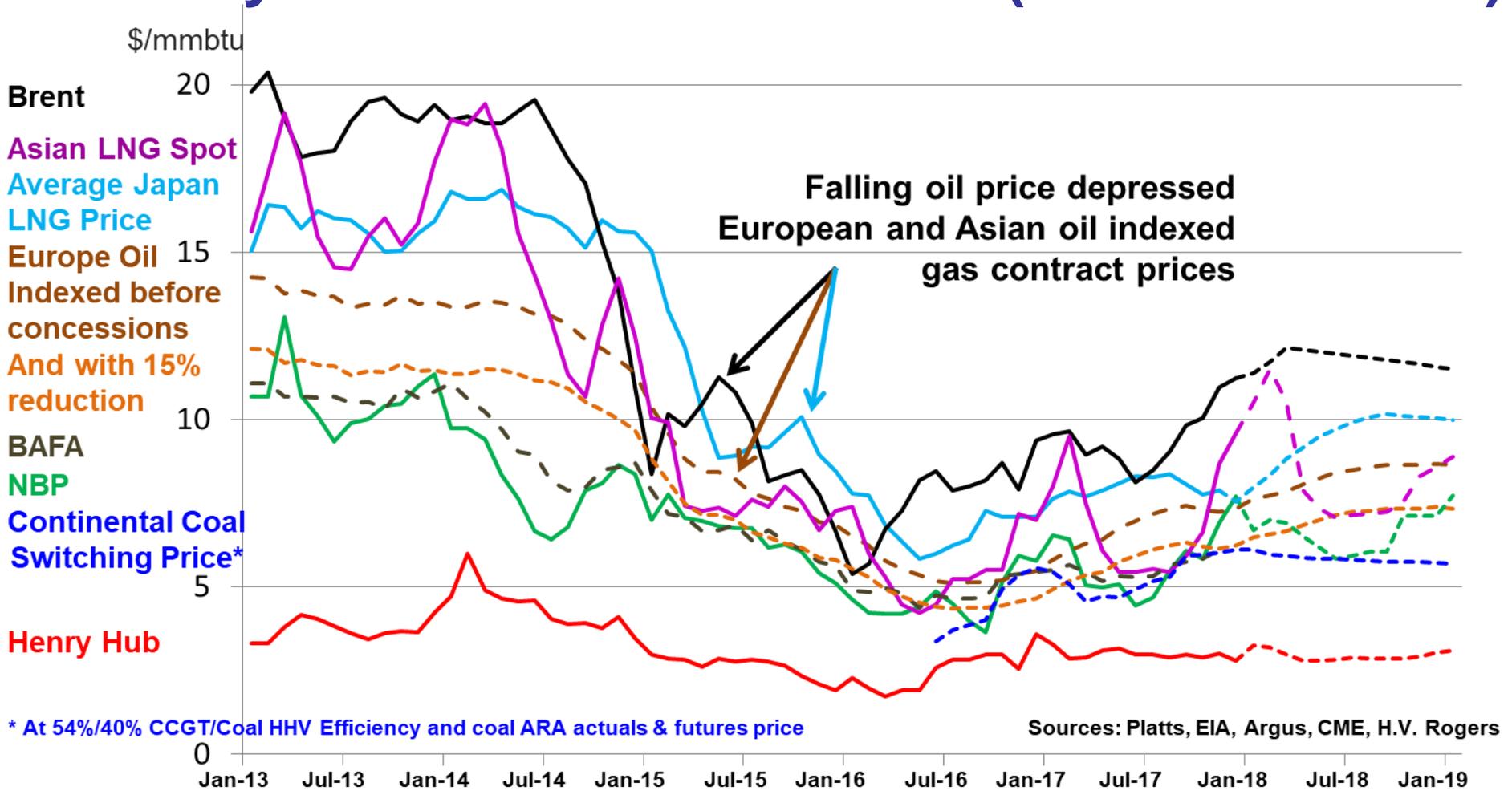
Representative churn rates 2016/17
(trading/consumption)

Country	Hub	Churn
United States	All USA	c.61-90
Netherlands	TTF	55.2
Britain	NBP	24.7
Austria	VTP	5.3
Germany	NCG+GPL	3.0
Belgium	ZEE+ZTP	2.9
Rest of Europe	FR,IT,CZ,ES	0.2-1.3
Asia	No hubs yet; Limited spot trading	

Sources: EIA, LEBA, ICIS, ICE, ICE-Endex, PEGAS, CME, CEGH, GME; MIBGAS, P.Heather

There are three successful, mature, benchmark hubs today: Henry Hub, NBP and TTF; no other hub is even near to the 10x criterion for mature markets

Global gas and Brent prices: January 2013 – December 2017 (curve to Dec18)



Low oil indexed prices provide 'ceiling' for hub prices and put pressure on LNG spot prices. Henry Hub and European hub prices further depressed by weak fundamentals; global gas prices are increasingly more closely correlated

European gas hubs in 2017

The 5 Key Elements and The 3 Main Indicators

5 Key Elements

In order to evaluate the **depth, liquidity and transparency** of the traded gas hubs across Europe, I analyse the results of **5 key elements**; as far as these are available

The 5 key elements analysed are:

who trades in each of the hubs

what **products** are traded there

how much **volume** is traded, and over which periods

the **Tradability Index**

the **churn rates**

They are all important but the churn is the most

It is essential to review as a minimum these 5 criteria to permit a rigorous analysis; but not all of the elements are always available in all of the hubs

Market Participants

2017	OTC Active Traders*					
HUB	Total Market			S/P/M**	Q/S/Y***	Hub Score^
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017	2017
TTF	30	45	>40	90	75	240
NBP	40	45	>40	65	60	185
NCG	25	>25	30	70	45	160
GPL				60	35	130
PSV	12	15	18	45	30	105
CEGH/VTP	10	15	15	50	25	100
PVB	<5	<10	<10	20	12	44
PEG Nord	10	10	15	30	6	42
ZEE	15	15	15	25	5	35
ZTP				20	5	30
PEG TRS	5	5	<10	12	5	22
VOB	<10	<10	<10	15	3	21

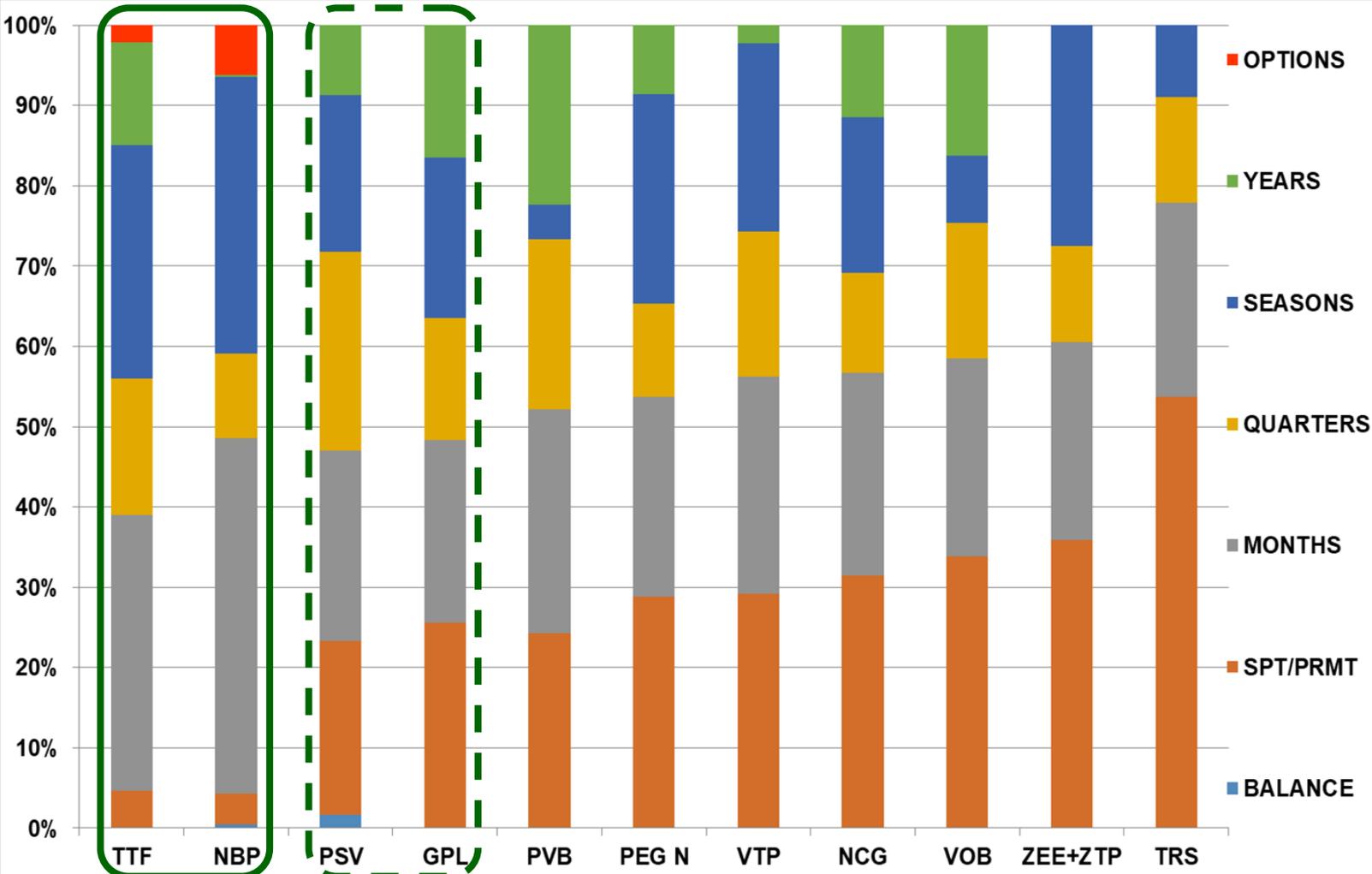
* The estimated number of traders who regularly trade – Note: different methodology for 2017;

** Spot / Prompt / Months contracts; *** Quarters / Seasons / Years contracts.

^ Hub score calculated as $(1 \times S/P/M) + (2 \times Q/S/Y)$

The more 'active' participants there are, the more liquidity there will be in a market; important in the mid-far curve for risk management trades

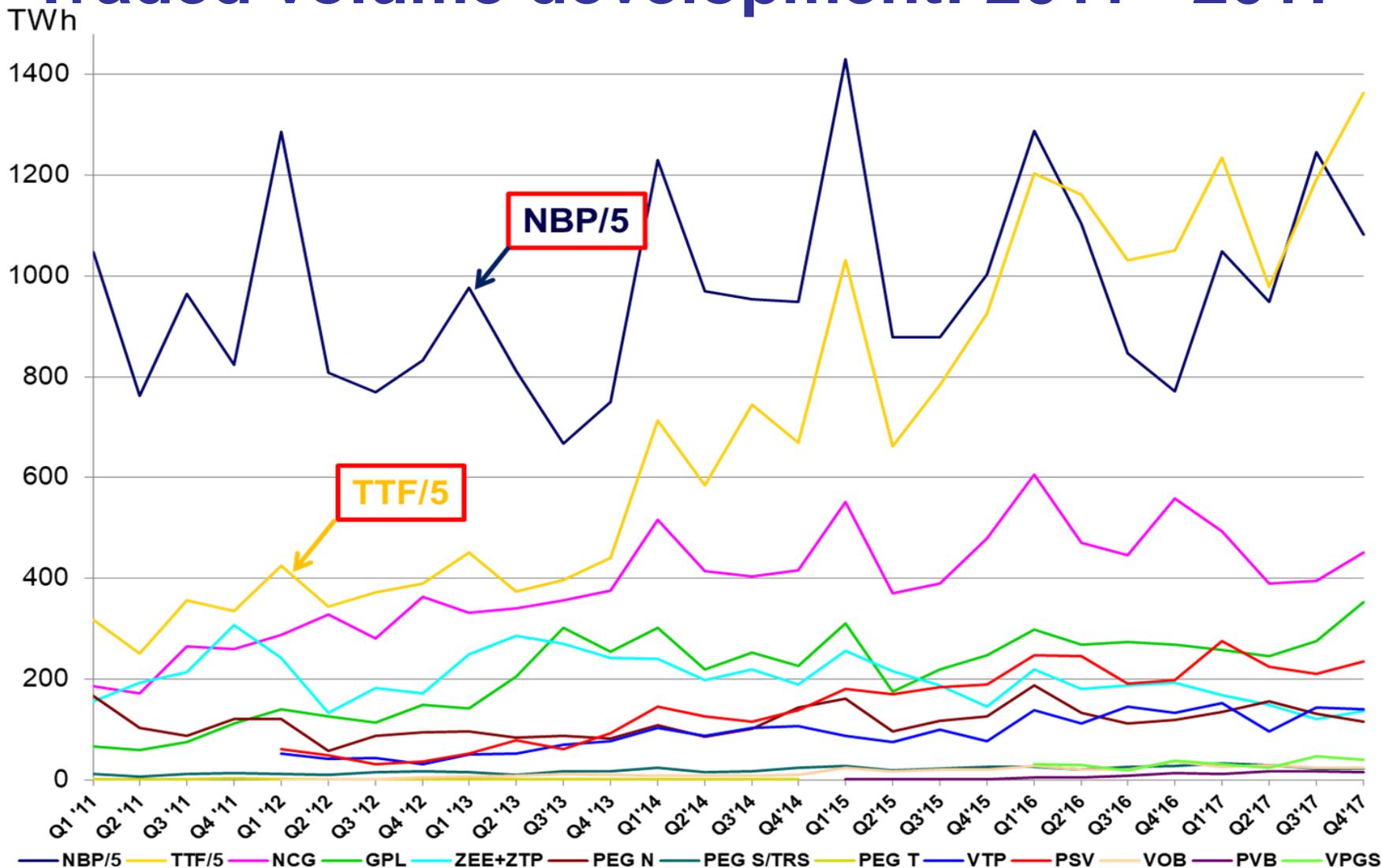
Traded product splits (% total volume): 2017



Sources: OTC: LEBA, ICIS; Exchange: ICE, ICE-Endex, PEGAS, CME, CEGH, GME; MIBGAS; P. Heather

Interesting product splits across the hubs: TTF and NBP 'mature' risk management hubs including options (NBP 6%), through to VOB, ZEE+ZTP and TRS with >33% spot/prompt trades; PSV and GPL have improved their position

Traded volume development: 2011 - 2017



Sources: LEBA; ICIS; ICE ; ICE-Endex ; EEX ; Pownext ; PEGAS; CEGH ; GME; CME; MIBGAS; TGE; P. Heather

TTF has seen phenomenal rise in activity since 2014; NBP has remained fairly steady but has lost some risk management volume; TTF now largest hub

Summary of the 5 Key Elements

2017	5 KEY ELEMENTS					
HUB	Active Market Participants*	Traded Products*	Traded Volumes	Tradability Index (Q4)	Churn Rate	Score /15**
TTF	240	49	23855	20	55.2	15
NBP	185	44	21620	16	24.7	14
NCG	160	22	1730	15	3.4	9
GPL	130	20	1130	14	2.6	9
VTP	100	17	530	10	5.3	9
PSV	105	19	945	14	1.2	8
ZEE+ZTP	35+30	16	550	8	2.9	6
PEG Nord	42	17	540	12	1.7	6
VOB	21	12	100	6	1.1	5
PEG TRS	22	9	100	3	0.6	5
PVB	44	9	60	0	0.2	5

* Hub Score in the OTC Active Traders table.

** Score /64 derived from the OTC and Exchange product categories in the Traded Products Table.

*** Score based on each of the Key Elements scoring zero for Grey; 1 point for Red; 2 points for Amber; 3 points for Green.

This table gives the 'rankings' of the European traded gas hubs in my map; there are only 2 Mature hubs and 2 Active hubs, plus 7 Poor hubs

Summary of the 3 Main Indicators

The **EFET Gas Hub Development Study**, is a good proxy for evaluating the three Main Indicators across all countries, including those that do not yet have an operational traded gas hub, as it assesses:

- 5 regulatory conditions,
- 6 TSO conditions
- and 6 market conditions

Source: EFET 2017 Review of Gas Hubs Assessments

HUB	2014	2015	2016	2017
NBP	20	20	20	20
TTF	19	19½	19½	19
ZTP	16	17½	18	19
NCG	15½	19	19	17½
PEGs	16	16½	18½	17½
GPL	16	19	19	17
ZEE	17	17	17	16½
PSV	10½	15	15	16
VTP	13	13	13½	16
AOC/PVB	7	7	13½	16
GTF	9	11	14	15½
VOB	8	8½	9½	13
MGP	5	6½	9	12½
VPGS	4½	5½	9½	10
SK	3½	7	8	8½
GR	4½	5½	5½	6½
UDN	5½	5	4	5½
UA	n/a	n/a	n/a	3½
RO	2½	1½	2	3
BG	1½	1	1½	1

This independent analysis, using very different criteria to mine, arrives at much the same conclusions as to the European hubs' stages of development

Summary and conclusion

The future of hubs in a spot-priced gas market

The future of hubs in a spot-priced gas market

The gas markets are **globalising** helped by traded markets

Liberalisation requires efficient traded markets to benefit all participants, from producers to wholesalers and, finally to the final consumers.

North America, Britain and **The Netherlands** already benefit from mature gas markets, providing the necessary **risk management tools**

The **types of products** traded vary widely from hub to hub, continuing the divergence between those hubs being used for **balancing** activities and those for **risk management**.

When looking at the Net **Churn rates**, only **Henry Hub, TTF** and **NBP** are mature hubs and are **pricing benchmarks**.

Asia-Pacific still has some way to go but there are definite signs of increasing **spot trading** and **hub market** initiatives

The JKM index has shown exponential growth in just 2 years.

The three mature, benchmark gas hubs have helped, alongside the increase in LNG supplies, to open the global gas markets and bring closer correlation

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Patrick Heather, PHCL, Lulworth, Longfield Road, Twyford, READING RG10 9AT
Tel: +44 118 934 5039 Mobile: +44 777 194 6334 Email: phcl@outlook.com